NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CHANGE IN THE OBJECT OF THE WAR

The Springfield (Mess.) Republican, in reprinting the admirable and patriotic letter of General McCleller signiting his acceptance of the Chicago Democratic nomination, accompanies it with some refl ctions which, unlike those of many among its political confederates, are obviously marked by candor and a respect for truth.

It has been said that corporations have no souls. and recent indications sufficiently prove that some newspapers have no conscience, else the public sense would not be shocked by such fal-ifications as receive currency from not a few of the Republican journals in their comments on the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. We are very glad to see that our Massachusetts contemporary, in respect for public decency and at the same time in the full persuasion that honesty is the best policy. takes occasion to rebuke such of its political allies as have made themselves the conduits of the vilest slanders against those gentlemen. In an article under the very pertinent and blant title of "The True Issue and No Lying," it reads to them the

"Let us have a fair contest. Let us see and stand to the real issue. The Union cause is not so poor as to need lies for its support, and lies will not help it. Gen Mc Clellan never offered his services to the rebels; Mr. Pen dietan did not vote against supplies for the war, or thank God that he so voted; and the Republican preses that are reit-rating these and other falsehoods and forgeries are only damaging their own cause and giving substantial aid to the enemy. Shame on them that they have so little appreciation of the strength and dignity of their cause an small confidence in the sense and patrictism of the

The animadversions of the Springfield Republican on the nomination of Gen. McClellan, or on his letter of acceptance, are therefore entitled to a respectful hearing, which nobody would think of giving to the reckless accusations of less respecteago nomination. It says:

"There is one other just criticism to be made upon Gen. McClellan's letter; by implication, though not by direct assertion, it sanctions the slander that the present Admin-istration has changed the object of the war, so that it is that the Executive has overstepped the limits of the Con-st tution and laws, and done violence to the rights of indi-viduals and States. We deny those charges altogether; whatever act of the Government has had any such result it has been accidental and unintentional

If it be a " slander" to charge that the Administration has changed the object of the war, it is an offence which many conscientious people com mit every day without being at all aware that they are bearing false witness against their neighbors. We certainly have made this charge, not only by "implication," but by "direct assertion;" and we have not only made it, but proved it, as we suppose, again and again. If our respected contemporary can satisfy us that we are mistaken on this point, we will not only retract the charge and tender our humble apologies in the premises, but, still more, we will agree to join it in the support of Mr. Lincoln for a re-election to the Presidency, moderate as may be our comparative estimate of the ability he brings to the performance of the duties of that high and dignified and exacting office

As we never make a charge which we do not at all times hold ourselves ready to substantiate, we will in the briefest possible terms suggest to the Springfield Republican a few of the criteria by which we think it can satisfy its mind on this sub- tating and reluctant Executive, stand to-day in suffrage in that State, but the Convention, in ject, if there be any doubt in the matter, of which we were not before aware, as we had supposed that all occasion for doubt or cavil in the premises had been removed by recent events and declarations.

What the avowed object of the war in the be gipping was we all know. In his first message to Congress, called to meet in extraordinary session on the 4th of July, 1861, President Lincoln clearly defined its object and end when he held the following language :

"Lest there be some unessiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government to wards the Scuthern States, after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, t'e Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Con stitu ion end the laies; and that he probably will have no d florent understancing of the powers and duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States as d the people, under the Constitution, than that expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all, as it was admin's ered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens every where have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that, in giving it, there is any coercion. any conquest, or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms."

Interpreting the spirit of this declaration, the venerable and patriotic Crittenden, on the 22d of July, 1862, introduced in the House of Representatives the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the South ro States, now in arms sgainst the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency Congress, bamebing all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will recoilect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or sufjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with he rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Consti-tution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these of jects are accomplished the war

. The resolution, we need tot say, was adopted by the almost unanimou- vote of the House-only two members voting against it, Messrs. Potter and Riddle. In the Senate it was adopted with nearly equal una limity, only one Republican voting against it. Such were the objects and ends of the We'r as then avowed and proclaimed.

Where do the President and the Congress stand to-day? The President has just "defined his position" in that latest, briefest, and directest of his utterances-the Niagara manifesto. It is as follows :

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

"To whom it may concern: "Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, AND THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, and which comes by and with an auth rity that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Let that rescript be compared - we should say contrasted-with his language held to the Representatives of the nation on the 4th day of July, in the year 1861, and he who runneth while he reads can clearly perceive that the difference between the objects of the war as conceived by the President at the one date and at the other is wide by the whole heaven. In the earlier period the President solemnly said that the output of Indians north and west of us before a permanent peace can be restored to our extensive border.

"loyal citizens every where" " had a right to laim" that the "Government should be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it." Who will pretend for a moment that the Nisgara manifesto does not deny the "right" then affirmed to exist in loval men every where, or that it does not repudiate the "claim" then put in their mouths by the President? For who will pretend that the men who "made the Government" ever stipulated for the "abandonment of slavery" as one of the conditions on which the country should have Union and peace?

And as with the President so with the Congress The defection of the one from the constitutional bjects and ends of the war has been as marked as the defection of the other. The traces of this defection are seen as clearly in the legislation of the country during the last two years as in the proclamations and manifestoes of the President. Policies of confiscation and sweeping schemes of social reform in the Southern States have come not only to divide the attention of our legislators with the interests of the Union and the successful prosecution of the war, but these policies and schemes have been so identified with the fate of the Union and the issue of the war that it is perfectly just to say that the original theory of the war has been entirely repudiated by the dominant party in the National Legislature. Invited again and again to re-affirm the principles of the Crittenden resolution it constantly refused to do so. Why this refusal, if, as the Springfield Republican says, there had been no change in the object of the war? Was not that resolution accepted in July, 1861, as the expression of the almost unanimous sentiment of President, Congress, and country? Why was the same resolution cast out in 1862 and 1863 and 1864, by the same body which in 1861 had adopted it with such unexampled unanimity, but that in the mean time a total change in the policy of the Government was first foreshadowed and afterwards able journals. And it is for this reason that we effected? Even as early as December 4th, 1861 take note of the following criticism of that paper the same Congress which in July of that on the letter of Gen. McClellan accepting the Chi- year had adopted the resolution of Mr. Crit tenden, refused, on re-assembling in second session, to reaffirm it, when asked to do so on motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana. His motion to this effect was laid on the table by a vote of 71 year to 65 nays. On the 14th of December, 1863, the same resolution was brought forward by Mr. Finck in the House of Representatives for reaffirmation by the present Congress. It was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 81 to nays 64-every supporter of the Administration voting in the affirmative, and every opponent of the Administration voting

> We thus see that there had been a change of pinion, and the record of the House shows who had changed. It was the supporters of the Administration who had changed, as the Administration itself had changed with them. To deny that there has been any such change in the object of the war is to deny the records of Congress, the proclamations and manifestoes of the President. and the evidence of our own senses. We all know that the whole theory of the war has been changed. not only in its means but in its ends, not only in its measures but in its objects. The President has sappily put this subject beyond contest or doubt by his terse rescript addressed "to all whom it may concern." The portion of the Republican party which, by its "pressure," its importunity, and its earnestness, precipitated this change on a hesithe same Executive the complete and punctual fulfilment of his pledges, engagements, and commitments. They are not men who palter in any double sense. They leave to others the heavy task of trying to prove that the President did not mean what he said in that paper. They feel assured he did mean it, and it is only in this sense that they interpret it or support him. They know the policy and ends of the Government have been changed in the conduct of the war, to suit their purposes, and, having dictated this change, they will not be slow to see that it is carried to its logi cal conclusions, if the powers of the Government should be suffered by the people to remain in the hands of those who now administer it.

OFFICIAL ORDER FOR THE DRAFT

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, September 14, 1864. Major Gen. Dix, New York: Lieut. Gen. Grant tele graphs this department in respect to the draft as follows: CITY POINT, 10 30 A. M., SEPT. 13, 1864.

CITY POINT, 10 30 A. M., SEPT. 13, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M STANTON, Secretary of War:

We sught to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filing our acmies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognising Southern independence that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters come into our lines daily who tell us that the men are cames be enorced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters come into our lines daily who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertions would be much more frequent but that they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall election. The enforcement of the draft and the prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood to an immense degree.

If S. Grant Lieut Con-U S. GRANT, Lieut Gen.

The following telegram has been received from Major Gen. Sherman on the same subject:

ATLANTA, (GA) 6 56 P. M., SEPT. 13.

Hon. EDWIN M. STARTON, Secretary of War:

I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced. First, we need the men; second, they come as privates to fil up our old and tried regiments with their experienced officers already on hand; and third, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a democracy, should, in times of trouble and danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation as well

W. T. Sherman, Major Gen. ATLANTA, (GA) 656 P. M., SEPT. 13.

The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts, where the quota is not filed by volunteers, on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed. Volun teers and substitutes will be received and credited to a late a period as possible. Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Brig. Gen. Sibley, in an off sial despatch, says the number of Indiana embraced within the district of Minnesota is nearly 17,000, including 3,500 warriors, of whom 1,800 are now actively hostile, 250 desirous of peace, and 1,450 (mainly (Chippewas) avowedly friendly, but who would not heartate at any time to raise the tomahawk if not restrained by a fear of the consequences. He recommende as a permanent policy, the concentration and military surveillance of the several bands and tribes, adding "that when they find they must ceese to depend upon the chase for food, and must work or starve, they will agree to any

THE MARYLAND CONVENTION

The Constitution framed by the Convention of the State of Maryland, lately sitting at Annapolis, is to be submitted to the vote of a qualified portion of the people of the State for their ratification or rejection on the 12th and 18th day of October next. In the schedule of their project the Convention make the following provisions under this head : The judges of election of said city, [Baltimore,] and of the several counties of the State, shell receive at said election the votes only of such electors as are qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution, who may offer to vote at such election, and the said sheriffs shall also give notice on or after the twelith say of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for all elections provided by this Constitution, to be held during that year. At the said election the vote shall be by ballot, and each ballot stall describe thereon the words for the Constitution or against the Constitution, as the voter may elect, and it shall be conducted in all respects as the general elections of this State are now conducted. The judges of election shall administer 1-severy person offering to vote the oath or affirmation prescribed by this Constitution, and should any person offering to vote refuse or decline to take said oath, he shall not be permitted to vote at such election, but the taking of such oath or affirmation shall not be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of such person to vote; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of said city, and of the several counties of the State, having counted the votes given for or against the adoption of this Constitution, to certify the result thereof in the manner now prescribed by law, accompanied with a special statement that every person who has voted has taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by this Constitution; and the Governor work the succession of the covery and the Governor work the succession of the covery and the Governor work the succession of the covery and the Governor work the succession of the covery and the Governor work the succession of this constitution; and the Governor work the succession of the covery and the Governor work the succession of the covery and the Governor work the succession of the covery and the Governor work the succession of the covery and the Governor work the covery and the Governor work the succession of the covery "The judges of election of said city, [Baltimore,] and offirmation prescribed by this Constitution; and the Governor, upon receiving such result and ascertaining the aggregate vote throughout the State, shall by his proclamation make known the same, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be for the adoption of the Constitution it shall go into effect on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and six y four. The Governor shall exclude from count the voices of any county or city the return judges of which shall fail to certify in the returns, as provided by this schedule, that all persons who have voted have taken the oath prescribed to be taken, unless the Governor shall be satisfied that such oath was actually administered, and that the failure to make the cert ficate has been from inadver-

The oath prescribed by the new Constitution to be taken by every voter who shall be allowed to vote on its adoption or rejection is as follows : "I do swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the Un

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, that I have never given any sid, countenance, or support to these in armed hostility to the United States, that I have never expressed a desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and will in all respects demean myself as a loyal citizen of the United States, and I make this oath (or affirmation) without any reservation or evasion, and believe it to be binding on me."

In addition to this interpolation on the existing Constitution and Statutes of the State regulating the right of suffrage, the Convention has assumed to declare, in its schedule providing for a submission of the new Constitution to the people, that soldiers in the field and out of the State shall be allowed to vote on its adoption, when by the existing Constitution and laws they are not allowed so

It is perfectly proper for the competent authority in the State of Maryland to regulate the right of suffrage by prescribing the conditions on which it shall be exercised. But any body who knows any thing of constitutional polity in the States of this Union will not contend that a Convention is such a competent authority. The right of suffrage in the State of Maryland can be legally regulated only by the Legislature of the State, acting under and in conformity to the provisions of the existing Constitution. The members of a State Convention have no legislative authority whatever, either to add to or subtract from the conditions of the elective franchise, and their work can be legally ratified only as it shall be ratified by the same voting population which elected them. The Leg slature of Maryland, asting under the existing Constitution, has prescribed the qualifications of the attitude of conscious triumph, and demand from the very act of professing to submit its work to the popular approval or condemnation, makes a part of its work (which is yet wholly without legal or binding authority of any kind) a part of the organic and statute law of the State. thus overriding the existing Constitution and the statutes made in pursuance of that Constitution.

Such a proceeding, it will be seen, involves a grave political anomaly, which nothing but the ascendancy of revolutionary ideas in the Convention could have concealed from the perception of its members. To the oath which it has prescribed in the body of the new Constitution there might be no legal objection on the part of loval citizens, so soon as that oath can be legally prescribed—that is, after the regular adoption of this project of a Constitution. Until then the right of suffrage in Maryland must remain as it is defined by the existing statutes of the State, and any attempt of the Convention to limit, to extend, or to modify that right in any way or to any degree, is an assumption of un!awful power which plants a sap and mine under the very foundations of the fabric it is proposed to rear on the ruins of the old structure. And this assumption is the more without excuse because the Republican or "Loyal" Legislature under whose authority the Convention was called has provided, as we understand, the most ample guards protect the purity of the ballot-box from the intrusion of "disloyal votes," insomuch that the usurpation practised by the Convention is as gratuitous as it is anomalous.

As the Convention had precisely as much right to declare that their work should be submitted for ratification or rejection to themselves alone, as to limit and define the class of persons to whom it should be so referred, in a way not authorized by the present Constitution and laws of Marylandas the assumption in the one case would have differed from the assumption in the other only in degree and not at all in kind-it is to be regretted that they did not adopt the former course, that we might thus have furnished a full-blown specimen of what they call in France a Constitution octroyé; that is, a Constitution granted to the people on the mere motion and out of the plenary authority of somebody who assumes to be above them.

In referring to this topic, we need not say that we have discussed it simply as one of pure constitutional law. We have not even read the Constitution framed by the Convention. It may be a very meritorious work, but we must be permitted to say that the way in which it is offered for adeption or rejection does not commend itself to our

THE NEW RECRUITS. The Journal of Commerce says: "All accounts from the sterior of the State (of New York) agree in saying that the men now going to the war are fully equal to, if not au-perior to any that left during the palmy days of volunteer-ing. The large bounties offered have called out a very in-telligent, thrifty class of farmers and mechanics whom no ordinary temptation would induce to emist The appear-ance of the recruite that are pouring through the sity on their way to the rendezvous fully bears out these state-

SE TATOR EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE, DATES

We are constantly receiving from our substribers, and from persons wishing to become substribers to our paper, the most gracifying evidence that, in adopting the course we have felt it our imperative duty to take in the present national crisis, we are sustained by the countenance, support, and carnest co-operation of thoughtful, patriotic, and conscientions citizens in all parts of the Loyal conscientions citizens in all parts of the Loyal constitution, to wit, the declaration of the para States. We are very far from supposing that any party has a monopoly of all the virtue or intelligence in the country, but while allowing full scope for differences of opinion we should suspect the soundness of any views which did not attract to their support a fair proportion of the wise and the good. Among the many letters which we have received during the last few days of a similar character, we select the following for publication because it emanates from one who, alike by his profession and character, adds weight to the words of truth and soberness which he utters in this day of national trouble and rebuke, and because in speaking for himself we know he does but reflect a sentiment common to many among the most honest and judicious in all parts of the country. The opinions of others less enlightened pass "more for number than account." In publishing the subjoined letter (which was written merely in the order of business) we take a liberty which we hope the writer will pardon, and in deference to a natural sense of propriety we suppress his name.

of which are thus stated by the Baltimore Sun:

Elscuiss Franchiss.—The elective franchise has been limited and restricted to those only who have continued "toyat to the Government of the United States," and, by a square to the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constitution are required to take a very stringent of the Constituti their support a fair proportion of the wise and the good. Among the many letters which we have sense of propriety we suppress his name.

19voi) bue table be (Pa.) SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencers and GENTLEMEN: Although one of those who has recently een burnt out of house and home and all it contained even including my entire library and manuscripts-I cannot deny my self the privilege of having one readable newspoper of a secular character to keep me "posted" in regard to national affairs. I have never been a politician in the popular sense of that term, and, as a minister of Jesus Christ, I have, with the great body of the denomination to which I belong, refrained from mingling up politics in my pulpit ministrations. Yet I have ever taken a deep interest in the affairs of our country, as I still do. So far as I have followed a party in politics, it was the Whig party. I gave my vote, although somewhat reluctabily, to Mr. Lincoln. I believed him "bonest," even if not very " capa. ble." I fondly hoped he would have will and energy sufficient to maintain his standpoint on the "burning ques-tions" in our national affairs, and sincerely glad was I, with thousands of every shade of party, when he enunci-sted his views in opposition to the Northern factionists and fanatics, engaging to let alde-lastics alone and to stand by the Constitution, But, slast he soon showed himself weak to withstand the outside pressure from that quart-r-swallowed his former pronunciamientos, tilted over, and fell into the arms of fanatics and radicals—those turbulent spirits who are "ever learning [experimenting] and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth," in politics or in religion. The "emancipation proclamation" sunk like lead upon my heart as being a most unnecessary. mpracticable, unwise, and even foolish thing. And so, onward from that period, his course has been fickle, as hi deportment always was undignified and wanting in moral arnestnes of purpose. The truth is, with all my charity or persons in official stations, and my respect for the sake of the office, I was fully convinced in my mind that unless God in mercy would give us another Chief Megistrate the affairs of the nation must continue to become darker and more hopeless, as they evidently have for the last year And yet, smid it all, our President seems as much as ever lisposed to crack cheap jokes and retail piebald anecdoles, as if that were the "chief end" and even "glory" of the chief ruler of a people who are wading through streams of blood! Hence I hall the nomination of that much abused. inpretentious, but earnest man, Gen. McClellan, for the next Presidency. I have hoped and prayed that he, or one equal or superior to him, if such there were, might be brought before the people. I do firmly believe that the nnouncement will send a thrill of joy and hope into thousands of hearts who were friends of the present Adminis tration in the beginning, but who, like myself, have been disappointed, discouraged, saddened, by the continue vaciliation and mismanagement at Washington. 'common people" say, "A change must be made. It can

sparcely get any worse, and we hope it will get better."

Pardon this tedious fuffiction. I did not intend it when discontinuing my former newspaper, I now wish to get the National Intelligencer.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

THE TRUCE AT ATLANTA. (GEORGIA.) The People Exiled and Traders Excluded.

LOUISVILLE, (KY.) SEPTEMBER 15, 1864 The Journal's special correspondence, dated Atlanta he 10th instant, contains a congratulatory order from Gen. Sherman, recounting his victories and agreement beween Sherman and Hood for ten days truce at Rough and Ready, on the Macon road, and country around it enclosed by a circuit of two miles radius, for ten days from September 12, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points South. Gen. Hood, in writing to Gen. Sherman on the 9th, says :

"Permit me to say the unprecedented measure you pro pose transcends, in studied and ingenious crueity, all acre ever before brought to my attention in this dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity I protest, beleving y'u are expelling from their bomes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people."

The letter from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hood was no strainable, but the following, from the notice issued by the Mayor, with the permission of Gen. Sherman, will

give an idea thereof:

"All oil zens are required to leave Atlanta and proceed either South or North. The Government will furnish transportation south as far as Rough and Ready and north as far as Chattanooga. All citizens may take their valuable property with them. Transportation will be furnished for all movables. Negroes who wish to do so may go with their masters. Other male negroes will be put in Government employ, and women and children sent out the lines."

Geo. Sherman's order of the 4th instant commend

"The city of Atlanta being exclusively for warlike pur poses, will at once be vacat d by all except the armies of the United States and such civilian employes as may be retained by the proper department of the Government."

And concludes as follows: "At the proper time just arrangements will be ma "At the proper time just arrangements will be made for the supply to the troops of sil articles they may need over and above clothing, provisions, do. furnished by the Government, and on no pretence whatever will tradera, manufacturers, or authors be allowed to settle within the limits of fortified places; and, if they manage to come in apite of this notice, the quartermenters will suse their atores and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and deliver the parties and other unauthorized diffuses who thus place their individual interest above that of us into the lands of some provost ma shal, to be put to labor on the forts or conscripted into one of the regiments or batteries already in the service. The same general principle will apply to all military posts south of Chattanoogs."

POLITICAL WORKINGMEN. The radical journals quote with a great deal of unctio the utterances of men belonging to an association claiming to be a body of " workingmen " These quotations are pre ented as the opinions of workingmen generally on que tions of national political policy. This workingmen's "Association" is composed of individuals, some of whom obtain a livelihood by serving their country in the Custom. House. Their only claim to the honorable title of workingmen consists in the services they render while electioningmen consists in the services they render while electioneering for the politicians who control them. Another or
ganization is composed of men who were turned out of the
Workingmen's Union, after being exposed as bogus delegates to that body. These political workingmen, after
being repudiated by those they mis represented, set up in
business for themselves. In this manner unscrupulous
political tradactors seek to destroy public confidence, by
taking upon themselves a title they have no moral right to
appropriate. The sens fide workingmen of New York
know how to organize the areas of political associations.
When they cause the areas of politics, it is not believed
that they will permit the proud name of workingmen to be
seen upon the banners they choose to meetile with political
mottoes.—New York Sun.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR MARYLAND, | FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Constitution just pessed the Maryland State Convention, which is to be submitted to the voters of the State on the 12th of October in Ballimore city, and in the counties on the 12th and 13th, between the hours of S A. M. In addition to the two prominent principles incorporated in said Constitution, to wit, the declaration of the paramount allegiance to the General Government on the part of every citizen of the State, and the clause in the bill of rights abolishing slavery on the first of Nevember next, many other changes have been made, the most important of which are thus stated by the Baltimore Sun :

and those commissioners will not be elected as heretofore.

The Governor will appoint the superintendent of public instruction and all justices of the peace throughout the State. The Governor is also one of the Board of Educa-

Lieutenant Governor -The constitution provides fo of the latter, and who is to be (ex efficie) the President of the Senate, with the right to vote only in case of a tie, and with the same salary as the Speaker of the House of

The Court of Appeals.—The constitution provides for an additional Judge to the Court of Appeals, and the number of judicial districts has been increased to five. The judges selected from their respective districts are to be voted for by the people of the whole State on general ticket. The selary of the judges is increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year, and the term of office of all the judges in the State is increased from ten to fifteen years. The Circuit Courts.—The number of judicial districts in the State is increased from eight to thirteen, thereby in creasing the number of judges from eleven to sixteen and an election is to be held in November next for all the new judges. The salaries of the county judges are increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year, and the salaries of the judges of Baltimore city are increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year. The jurisdiction of the Court of Courts. \$3 000 per year. The jurisdiction of the Court of Com-mon Pleas is increased from \$500 to \$1,000. The effice of criess of court is abolished, in effect, throughout the of an attorney general for four years at a salary of \$2,500

The justices of the peace throughout the State are to be appointed by the Governor, and the constables and supervisors of roads are to be appointed by the county com-missioners, so that there will not be hereafter, if this con-stitution is adopted, any election of "district officers."

The Legislature—The system of the Legislature are not limited in the new constitution, but no member can receive pay for over eighty days, at \$5 per day. The basis of representation has been changed throughout the State. The House of Delegates is to consist of eighty members, of which Baltimore city has eighteen, and also two additions senators. It shat provides for a future increase of

the salary of the State librarian is increased from \$1,000

The salary of the State librarian is increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and the salary of the commissioner of the land office to \$1,800 per year. The term of the latter officer is also extended one year (to 1870)

Elections for State officers are 10 be held in November, 1864, and every two years thereafter and elections for county officers in 1865, and every two years thereafter.

The Comptroller of the Treasury is to be elected next November, to take effice in January, 1866, for one year. The succeeding incumbent will hold office for two years.

Education.—The constitution requires the next General Assembly to provide a uniform system of public education.

Education.—The constitution requires the next General Assembly to provide a uniform system of public education in this State. It also provides for a superiotendent of public education to be appointed by the Governor, for four years, at a salary of \$2,500 per year, and travelling expenses. It also requires the General Assembly to levy an annual tax of not less than ten cents in the \$100 for the support of public education, also an annual tax of not less than five cents in the \$100 to be levied until the school fund shall amount to \$6,000,000.

The constitution provides absolutely for the sale, by the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer, of the State's interest in the Bairimore and Ohio railroad (main step.) and also, subject to the railfoation of the General Assembly.

terest in the Bairmore and Ohio railroad. (main stem.) and also, subject to the ratification of the General Assembly, for the sale of the State's interest in all other public works, the Washington Branch road excepted.

The Judges of the Orphans' Courts are to be elected for aix years—one judge to be elected every two years.

The county commissioners are to be elected for four years, so that one-haf (as near as may be) each board shall be elected every two years.

The Adjutant General is to hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor, instead of for six years as at

pleasure of the Governor, instead of for six years as at The people are to vote for one person for sheriff instead of two, as at present, and in case of a vacancy the Gov-ernor is to appoint a sheriff for the residue of the term. The Circuit Court of Baltimere city is pruhib ted from

issuing writs of habeas corpus in criminal cases.

The Legislative department contains many new provisions; among them is one prohibiting that body from passing local or special laws in a great variety of cases.

All the members of the General Assembly of both Houses are to be elected in November next, and they are to meet on the first Wednesday of January, 1865, to carry out the provisions of this constitution.

POLITICAL MOSAICS.

We find the following in the New York Times of the 15th instant:

"We trust our readers are in no way affected by the bold and confident tone which the Richmond press continue to hold. They are the paid organs of an eligarchy, and, as long as the rebellion has a leg to stand upon, they will keep up this bold key. They are employed for that." It is evident that the "paid organs of the oligarchy will "keep up a bold key" so long as they find "aid and comfort" in "loyal" Republican organs as follows: From the New York Times.

"There is not one thing under the sun that this Northorn people ne ds so much as courage We do not refer to our armies; they have plenty of it. We mean the mil-lions who are here at home, looking out upon the war, and never for an instant coming within caonon range of it. We say, precisely, they lack courage. Why? Because they don't go to the front? Not at all. They are not all wanted don't go to the front? Not stall. They are not all wanted there. Their true place, speaking in general, is at home just where they are. They lack courage, because they lack that which is its first element, firmse s of spirit. Who dares deny this? Is not every man a witn-as that one menth ago the mejority of our people were chilled, benumbed, almost paralyzed with a lear that the war never would end? Does not every man see that the majority are now half intoxicated with the fancy that it will end within the measure of the probability and six menths area? That is not three months probably, and six months sure? That is not firmness of spirit. It is just the opposits. We have no disposition to undervalue our recent successes. They are truly valuable; but not a whit more so than others which have occurred, and which yet did not end the war."

From the Philadelphia Press. "Southern independence has already bravely asserted itself in the field of battle. Bo, indeed, has Northern independence. Each has shown its shifty to defend itself, and yet the South has been unable to tear itself away from the old Union."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Cincipanti Enquirer says: " Every Democratic paper in Ohio-and there are some eighty or ninety of them-is giving the Chicago nominees a cordial and earnset support, with the exception of the Columbus Crisis. In the other States the press is ununimous and enthusiastic for the ticket. Never in our history has there been a more prompt acquiescence in the choice of a National Conven-tion. There is a general feeling that if Lincoln is to elect-ed all guarantees for life, liberty, and property are lost:

where or the order of the sum of gennine Democrat will, directly or indirectly, control of the sum of the result."

The Mariboro' (Md.) Gazette says: "As between Genning principles of the way to negotiation on countitational principles; the stations.

The way to negotiation on countitational principles; the stations.

The way to negotiation on countitational principles; the stations.

The stations of the negotiation of countitational principles; the stations.

The stations of the same of compromise unless the Bouth plends all it has been containing for the right to hold and part of the General Government."

A private letter from Morgany: states that every thing there is progressing favorably. The erder for the consolidation of the negotiation was authorized by Gen. Canby, and Gen. Ullman was authorized to take measures to have those forces recruited from the plantations.

Quite a force of Union troops is being concentrated on the Mississippi river, either in authorized on movements by the rebels or for offensive movements.

The rebels have, it is said a force of some 18,000 men, under Gens. Walker and Polignac, above alexanders.

Plying squades of rebels continue to have on the banks of the Mississippi to fire into passing excambonts, but the indications are, from the military movements about being projected, that this will agon be stopped.

The Condition of the Principal Fall Crops on the Let of September.

The last regular bi monthly returns of the condition of the crops having been made on the lat day of August, when the rains had just commenced to fall, it was desirable to ascertain their extent and effect on the fall creps at the earliest moment. Hence, a circular for August was sent to the correspondents, returnable on the first day of September. These have been received. The questions asked their growth w bac he all impleted on the return day Correspondents attached the all grops will not be out of danger from front before are at the 20th to the 30th of September. Hence, then could be no certain report made of unt of these crops until the returns, to be sent in on the first day of October, have been received. The returns now to be reported refer to the condition of the fall danuf September. These are as follows:

CORN.—Below the common average condition, such as

seen in the crop of 1862, are Michigan, 34 tenths, or 36 per cent ; Maryland, 3 tenthe; Kausas, 22 tenths; Missouri, 24 tenthe; New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, and Nebraska Territory, 2 tenths each; Maine, Indiana, and Ohio, 14 tenths each; Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Kentucky, I tenth each; Pennsylvania and Illinois, of a tenth each; West Virginia, a f of a tenth; whilst Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, and Iowa are a full average. The returns show that the injuries are greater than the condition is below an

TOBACCO - Below the common average condition are Missouri, 34 tenths, or 35 per cent ; Nebruska Territory. 3 tenthy; Michigan, 21 touths; Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, 2 tenths each; New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas, and West Virginia, 1 tenth each; Illinois, a 4 of a tenth; whilst Massachusette, Connecticut, Iowa, and Minnesota, are a full average. The injuries to this crop are greater than their condition is below the average Songhum - Below the average condition are Michigan, 24 tenths, or 25 per cent.; Wisconsin, 3 tenths; New York and Kansas, 2 tenths; Indiana I 45 tenths; Maryland, Objo Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska Territory, I tentheach : Illinois, f of a tenth; New Jersey, a g of a tenth; whilst Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, and West Virginia are a full average. The injuries to this crop also are greater than their condition is below the average.

COLTON. - Below an average condition are Kentucky, 3 tenths; Maryland and Delaware, 2 tenths each; Illinois and Missouri, I tenth each; and Kansas and West Virgiola are a full average, lot apieds a sham aved or

POTATOES .- This crop has suffered more than any other, for in addition to the injury from drought, the potato bug has committed very great depredations in the Western States. Below the average condition are Missouri, 54 tenths, or 55 per cenf.; Michigan and Nebraska Territory, 5 tenths each; Maryland and Kaneas, 4 tenths cash; Indiana, 35 tenths: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Iowa, 3 tenths each; Maine, I claware, and Illinois, 24 teaths each; Ohio and Wisconsin, 23 tenths each; Pennsylvania, 2 tentas; Connecticut, 11 tenths; Massachusetts, 14 tenths; Vermont. 14 tenths, and Minnesota and West Virginia, 1 tenth each. This crop also has sustained injuries greater than the con-

dition is below an average.

It is very obvious from the extent of the injuries received that these fall crops cannot yield an average crop, no matter how favorable the growing season may continue to be. The letters of the correspondents of the Department show that too many fields were not much benefited by the August rains to allow an average yield. Still the general favorable growing condition, induced by these rains, will in all pronow reported, just as the wet weather in March and April

now reported, just as the wet weather in March and April overcame so much of the great jojury which the wheat crop sustained from freezing, by causing more tillers and a heavier grain, thus making more bushels and of much greater weight. Much will depend on the fact of the crops escaping a killing frost during this month.

The next returns will be full and complete, and on them will be based the annual estimates by the Department of the amount of the crops in bushels. These estimates will be given in the next bi-monthly report, which may be looked for about the last of October.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The Boston Daily Advertiser states, in its report of the proceedings of the Republican Convention held in Massa. chusetts on the 15th instant, that the mention of the name of Hon. Edward Everett for the first place on the Republican electoral licket, with the authoritative statement of Mr. Goodrich "that our eminent fellow citizen bad consented thus to serve sont lotic use which the Convention had met to prom ... as ev Jently a gratifying surprise to many members."

This surprise might perhaps have been well placed, considering the obloquy with which Mr. Everett has been pursued by the leaders of the party to which he has now lent the use of his name, if it was not known that he had. more than three months age, committed himself to the support of Mr. Lincoln. On the 16th of June last, while attending the great Central Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia, he took occasion, at a public entertainment in which he participated with the President himself, to signify his desire for the retention of Mr. Lincoln in the effice he now fills, and the terms in which the eminent orator signified this desire must have been very flattering to the President. containing as they did a delicate endorsement of the argument which the President had made in favor of his ov ra election when first officially informed of his re-nomed nation. Mr. Everett said :

There are various modes of traffic in these fairs, buying and selling; but there is one kind of traffic I hope will not be protected, and that is 'steapping horses in crossing a stream.'" [Loud saughter.]

It will be seen, therefore, that the "gratifying surprise" of the Republican Convention, so far as it was a surprise, was hardly justified, in view of Mr. Everett's previous committal, and, as far as it was a gratification, we are sure that the hopes of it; members will prove as premature as their surprise was tardy, if, as we are informed, they seemed to realize that by the influence of his name for the re election of President Lincoln a great accession of strength would be brought to the Union [Republican] candidates from the ranks of those conservatives who for a long time have been climost persuaded to not with Mr. Lincoln's supporters." If this was their motive for desiring to use his name, they should have had prudence enough not to avow it. " Surely in rain the net is spread in the night of any bird."

in the sight of any bird."

The present is no time for "conservatives" of any party to allow themselves to be allured to the support of Mr. Lincoln, when "concervatives" in his own party, like the sagacious Thurlow Weed, feel called to condemn his Administration in such t rms as the following. We quote from a well-known and recent letter of Mr. Weed :

from a well-known and recent letter of Mr. Weed:

"We have been involved for nearly four years in an abol tion war. The influences that drove Morth Carolina and Tennessee from the Union extorted a semaneipation proclamation, practical and effective only in giving union, a rength, and determination to rebellion—a proclamation to which the first slave has not owed his feeded, for it if only operative where our armies go, and without it our armies would have gone faster at distriber.

"I did not, three years ago, mistake or magnify the evil of abolition influences, nor, though fiercely denounced, did I strink from the duty of warning the people. What then was only prophetic is now history. Abolition influences in Congress and in the Cabinet have doubled the millions of dollars, and deepened the rivers of blood, spent and shed in a war, which, so long as such influences and counsels away the Government, promises nothing but an interminable conflict or an inglorious termination."